

RISSOIDES, A NEW GENUS OF STOMATOPOD CRUSTACEAN FROM THE EAST ATLANTIC AND SOUTH AFRICA

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Abstract.—A new genus is recognized for 5 East Atlantic species formerly assigned to *Meiosquilla*. The latter genus is restricted to 8 American species.

As pointed out several times in recent studies of Atlanto-East Pacific stomatopods (Manning 1969:102; 1975:365; 1977:117), the 5 East Atlantic and South African species assigned to the genus *Meiosquilla* Manning, 1968, differ from all American species in having 5 rather than 4 spines on the dactylus of the raptorial claw and in lacking elongate spines on the inner margin of the basal prolongation of the uropod.

One of us (Manning 1962:507; 1969:103) suggested that some of the features exhibited by species of *Meiosquilla*, including the unarmed anterolateral angles of the carapace, the reduced carination of the carapace, thorax, and abdomen, and the movable apices of the submedian teeth of the telson, are all characteristic of squillid postlarvae. Thus, *Meiosquilla sensu lato* may have had a neotenic origin. That the American and East Atlantic/South African species differ in 2 major features, number of teeth on the claw and ornamentation of the basal prolongation of the uropod, suggests that these groups of species were derived independently from different stocks and that they should not be assigned to the same genus. The type-species of *Meiosquilla* is the West Atlantic *Squilla quadridens* Bigelow, 1893, by original designation by Manning (1968:127). We recognize here a new genus for the 5 East Atlantic and South African species formerly assigned to *Meiosquilla*, which is here restricted to the 8 American species now assigned to it (Manning 1969, 1972).

We thank C. W. Hart, Jr., Smithsonian Institution, and David K. Camp, Florida Department of Natural Resources, for their comments on the manuscript.

Rissoides, new genus

Definition.—Body smooth, compact, size small to moderate, total length to 8.5 cm. Eye large, cornea bilobed, noticeably broader than stalk; ocular scales separate. Carapace smooth, narrowed anteriorly, anterolateral angles unarmed; carinae reduced, median and intermediates absent, at most reflected marginals and posterior part of each lateral carina present; cervical groove indistinct; posterior median margin evenly concave, posterolateral margins broadly rounded. Exposed thoracic somites with, at most, intermediate carinae, submedians absent; lateral process of fifth thoracic somite an inconspicuous diagonal or flattened lobe, a ventral spine present on each side; lateral processes of next 2 somites evenly rounded, not bilobed; ventral keel of eighth thoracic somite well developed. 4 epipods present. Mandibular palp absent. Dactylus of raptorial claw with 5 teeth, outer margin evenly convex; propodus with outer part of upper (opposable) mar-

gin evenly pectinate, with 3 proximal movable teeth, middle smallest; dorsal ridge of carpus indistinct; ischiomeral articulation terminal. Endopods of walking legs slender, elongate. Abdomen with anterior 5 somites lacking submedian carinae; intermediates, laterals, and marginals present, usually unarmed anterior to fifth somite; sixth abdominal somite with armed submedian, intermediate, and lateral carinae. Telson broad, median carina present, supplemental dorsal carinae absent; 3 pairs of marginal teeth present, submedians with movable apices; pre-lateral lobes absent; postanal keel, if present, low. Basal prolongation of uropod with inner spine the longer, lacking elongate spines but with low tubercles or short denticles on inner margin; low, rounded lobe present on outer margin of inner spine.

Type-species.—*Squilla desmaresti* Risso, 1816.

Etymology.—We consider it appropriate to dedicate this genus to A. Risso, the nineteenth century carcinologist who named the type-species. The gender is masculine.

Included species.—Five: *Rissoides desmaresti* (Risso, 1816); *R. pallidus* (Giesbrecht, 1910); *R. africanus* (Manning, 1974); *R. calypso* (Manning, 1974); and *R. barnardi* (Manning, 1975). Original citations for all of these species are given in Manning (1977).

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